

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.
The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.
JAMES HARLAN, JR.,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, A Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
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R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wincoe Coleman, Foster, Frankfort.

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James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

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Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

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COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Davall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
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3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
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13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
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14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

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August 12, 1863—3m.

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On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 p. m.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

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WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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Which we offer to Merchants at

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We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,

WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,

MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,

RICH PLAID SHAWLS,

BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

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FOR THE TRADE.

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BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,

WASHINGTON SKIRTS,

ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

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SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

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WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P., Attawagun XX., Greene, White Rock, Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8 and 4-4 Hudson.

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American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-8 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop, 8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,

LACE SLEEVES,

LACE SETS,

EDGINGS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 26, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.
1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76
2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,000 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 685,400 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 50
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:—
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, 40,000 00
7. All other securities, 49,383 23
Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.
1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further Proof, \$78,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.
Total liabilities, \$78,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] **DAN. SEIXAS,**
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renacted.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] **IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort.

March 25, 1863—2v.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof:

[L. S.] **IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.
Nov. 17, 1863—wktw3m.

JAMES SPEED—WM. F. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRETT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Courts of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '63-1y]

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Franklin county, as a runaway slave, Dec. 12, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM. He is about 12 years of age, black color, four feet ten inches high, and weighs 80 pounds, he had on a roundabout, and jeans pants, very much worn. Says he belongs to Wm. Hobson, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Dec. 25, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was COMMITTED TO THE Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself SANFORD. He is of a copper color, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighing 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Thos. Posey, of Shelby county, Kentucky; he has since said, however, that he belongs to Mrs. Amanda Jesse, of Shelby county, and not to said Posey.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Dec. 31, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was COMMITTED TO THE Carroll county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ED. WILLIAMS. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, 19 years of age, had on when taken up a striped cassimere box coat, black felt hat, and gray

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open for the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND. We call the special attention of the members of the General Assembly, as well as all of our other readers, to an article in our paper of to-day, copied from the Louisville Journal, giving a most pleasing account of the manner in which CHRISTMAS DAY was celebrated at that Institution.

McClellan makes a point against the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the following extract from his report.

Again, on the 11th of September, General Halleck telegraphed me as follows: "Why not order forward Keyes or Sigel? I think the main force of the enemy is in your front. More troops can be spared from here."

This dispatch, as published by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and furnished by the General-in-chief, reads as follows:

"Why not order forward Porter's corps, or Sigel's? If the main force of the enemy is in your front, more troops can be spared from here."

I remarked that the original dispatch, as received by me from the telegraph operator, is in the words quoted above: "I think the main force of the enemy."

He is another part of his report exposes one of the mistakes which General Halleck made under oath. After quoting liberally from Halleck's dispatches, he says:

The precise nature of these daily injunctions against a precipitate advance, may now be perceived. The General-in-chief, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, says "in respect to General McClellan going too fast or too slow from Washington, there can be found no such telegram from me to him. He had mistaken the meaning of the telegrams I sent him. I telegraphed him that he was going too far, not from Washington, but from the Potomac, leaving General Lee the opportunity to come down the Potomac and get between him and Washington. I thought General McClellan should keep more on the Potomac, and press forward his left rather than his right, so as the more readily to relieve Harper's Ferry."

As I can find no telegram from the General-in-Chief recommending me to keep my left flank nearer the Potomac, I am compelled to believe that when he gave this testimony, he had forgotten the report of the telegrams above quoted, and had also ceased to remember the fact—well-known to him at the time—that my left from the time I left Washington, always rested on the Potomac, and my center was continually in position to reinforce the left or right, as occasion might require. Had I advanced my left flank along the Potomac, more rapidly than the other columns marched up the roads to the right, I should have thrown that flank out of supporting distance of the other troops, and greatly exposed it.

[From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 31.] Christmas Day at the Kentucky Institution for the Blind.

Prof. Bryce M. Patton, the able and indefatigable founder and superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, was made the happy recipient of a beautiful and most valuable present by the graduates and pupils of the Institution, on Christmas day. A splendid silver salver and two beautiful goblets were most elegantly presented by one of the pupils, and accepted by Prof. Patton in a chaste, eloquent and beautiful, stirring and tender manner.

Mr. Adams, a blind pupil of the Institution, was selected to represent the graduates and pupils, and his chaste, affectionate, and elegant presentation speech was delivered in a style well calculated to impress every mind and heart. The pupils, graduates, and guests were assembled in the main room, and, after singing some beautiful songs and performing on piano-forte and violins a few elegant pieces, Mr. Green and wife, two of the graduates, conducted Mr. Patton into the presence of the assembly. Upon his arrival, Mr. Adams arose, and Mrs. Miller uncovered the beautiful shining silver, when Mr. Adams said:

Dear Teacher: We have invited you to meet us here at this hour that we may disclose to you the real object of this reunion of the former and present pupils of this Institution. We hope you will pardon us for concealing it from you so long; we desired to give you a pleasant surprise on this Christmas morning. You have been Director of this Institution for more than twenty-one years, even from its very origin. At that early period the minds of our people had not been fully impressed with the importance of educating the blind, and it was through your untiring energies and ceaseless exertions that they finally became aware of its great importance. In 1842 the Legislature of Kentucky made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing this school for the blind. Then, with but a single scholar, you began the work is earnest. You put your shoulder cheerfully to the wheel of education, which caught up in its revolutions, many a poor blind boy and girl, who had been battling for years with the demon discontent, and returned them a blessing to their friends. Between two and three hundred blind persons have enjoyed your kind care in this Institution. Is it, then, strange that we should entertain for you feelings of gratitude and affection? No, sir! and thank God we are here to-day to thank you, with united voice and heart, for the kind and noble manner in which you have discharged your duties as Director of this Institution.

In the name, then, of the former and present pupils of this Institution, I present to you these goblets and this salver. Accept them as a testimonial of our gratitude and affection; gratitude founded upon a thousand acts of enduring kindness, affection which, though the winds of adversity may blow around you with tempest like fury, will ever remain unchanged and unchangeable. Its bright rays will break through any dark cloud which the ill wind of malevolence may blow across the sky of your reputation, and

shed a cheering light on your pathway in life. Take these gifts, and, when the changing scenes of this world shall have separated us from you, look on them and be assured that the same feelings that fill our hearts now will cease only with our lives.

After the speech, Prof. Patton, deeply affected, yet in a calm, clear, and impressive manner, said:

My Dear Pupils: In a State more than a thousand miles distant from Kentucky, at the age of sixteen years, I entered upon the interesting work of the teacher. Every year since that time I have been earnestly engaged in the duties of the profession to which in boyhood, I dedicated my life. Every allurement to seek fortune or fame in more lucrative or popular pursuits has been so uniformly resisted that never, for a single day, have I turned aside from the profession of my early choice.

After all these years of toil and care and trial, I look back into the past from this stand-point to-day without a single regret that in early youth I chose the teacher's profession for my own. Imperfect as have been my efforts and inadequate as have been my powers to fill the place which an angel might almost fear to occupy, I have from year to year received evidences which have convinced me that my labors have not been in vain. Every year, too, in its course has given me evidences of the gratitude and affection of my pupils, that have richly compensated me for all my labors in their behalf. No year of the many has passed without bringing this delightful reward. But among all the numerous evidences of gratitude and affection which I have had the happiness to receive from my pupils, memory would search the past in vain to find one equal to that which your kindness and love have tendered to me to-day. Never before did so many of my loved and loving pupils leave so many happy homes, on this happy anniversary, to unite in one beautiful and convincing proof of their gratitude and affection. Though, with each year has come each year's reward, now, at the end of twenty-two years, let, perchance, on account of the forgetfulness of some, or the ingratitude of others, your teachers' garden might not be fully complete, you have come in one loving band to crown him with your united blessing, his exceeding great reward. It is times of severe trial, the veil, that ever conceals the future from the present, could have been for one moment withdrawn, and a vision of this day's reunion of the pupils of twenty-two years could have appeared to your teacher, how would that vision have strengthened his heart for new trials, his arm for new labors! The cheering vision was reserved for this happy hour.

You have, my dear friends, manifested the most thoughtful kindness in the selection of the place, the time, the guests, the gifts, and the manner of their presentation.

The place, this noble edifice, erected by the State, under my own supervision, and dedicated to the work to which my life has been devoted—the education of the blind; this room rendered sacred by so many tender and holy memories; where we have stood by the lifeless forms of the loved and sainted ones, and where for many years we have daily united our voices and hearts in prayer and praise to Him from whom cometh every good and every perfect gift.

The time, the natal day of our Redeemer, God's unspeakable Gift, who came from heaven to earth on an errand of love to our race; the time—the close of a biennial period of unusual difficulties and dangers in the history of this Institution; when grim-visaged war approached, and not only interrupted the peace and prosperity of the school but seriously threatened its very existence; when these doors, which so long protected you, were forced open by armed soldiers, and these halls, dedicated to literature and science, were filled with warriors and the instruments of death; when these pupils were repeatedly compelled by armed men to flee from this edifice and these groves, and seek an asylum elsewhere when, finally, the powerful right arm of the United States Government kindly and tenderly led these afflicted children back to their loved home and secured to them its peaceful possession, none daring again to molest or make them afraid.

The guests: The magic influence by which you have drawn these kind friends away from their homes on this bright Christmas morning you have not revealed to me. But they are here whose presence adds joy to this joyful hour. Among these, your guests, I see one of its first trustees, its first treasurer, who watched over the Institution in its infancy with paternal care, and whose interest in it continues unabated to the present time. With this early and devoted friend of the Institution we would gladly welcome to this reunion to-day all those distinguished gentlemen who have, for longer or shorter periods, filled the office of trustee with so much honor to themselves and so much benefit to the school; especially the honored President of the Board, whose eloquence more than twenty years ago caused the Legislature of Kentucky to pass an act that established this School for the Blind in Kentucky, and him in our hearts as its father; and that other honored member of the Board to whom you are indebted for the passage of an act that authorizes the managers of the Institution, in the name of the Commonwealth, to present to every worthy graduate a copy of the Holy Bible printed in raised letters. These two gentlemen have served as trustees of this Institution for nearly twenty-two years. Neither fire, nor flood, nor pestilence, nor war, has caused them to desert it.

One distinguished friend of the Institution is here to-day, for whose presence I especially thank you. Twenty years have passed since he made his first visit to this school. In all those years, no kinder, truer, more devoted friend than he has ever entered these doors—no one more highly honored or more greatly loved by us all. In the darkest night through which this Institution ever passed, when the military arm of the Nation seemed to be raised to crush it when the Superintendent, at midnight, was compelled to procure a place of refuge for the school before the dawn of the ensuing day, this friend accompanied him, and aided him in his doubtful, but successful search, for an asylum for his persecuted pupils.

Here, also, are gathered some of the former teachers of this Institution. Most cordially do I unite with you in welcoming them to these halls. Faithfully devoted to the school while here, they lost not their interest in it when they called them to other fields of labor. With these teachers I rejoice to see one who held a prominent place in this school as a teacher during the first eleven years of its existence. We congratulate him on his return from his home in the distant South, and gladly welcome him to Kentucky and the scene of his early labors.

With these guests appear also the present devoted teachers of this school—those teachers who, with the superintendent, have borne the heavy burdens of the Institution since the commencement of the terrible war which

is deluging our land with the blood of its children, and filling with sorrow every institution and every dwelling in our beloved and imperilled Union. Words cannot fully express our obligations to these faithful teachers for the vigilance, fearlessness, fidelity, and forgetfulness of self which they have ever manifested in all the difficulties and dangers through which the Institution has passed during the last two years.

Here, then, on this happy morning, in the presence of these friends, surrounded by the pupils of nearly a quarter of a century, I most gratefully accept your beautiful, precious gifts. Accept, in return, the profound and grateful gratitude of a most grateful heart. Great as are the intrinsic value and beauty of these gifts, their value and beauty are inexpressibly enhanced in coming thus through your hands from your hearts. Would that the names of the beloved donors could be impressed as ineffaceably on these gifts as they are upon the hearts of the favored recipients. These beautiful tokens of your gratitude and affection will ever occupy a most prominent place among my most precious treasures. And well they may—they come from dearly loved friends who have known me intimately and long. Between the generous donors and the grateful recipient has existed, for periods varying from one to twenty-two years, the intimate and interesting relation of pupil and teacher. On one hand I see a lady in a private class of blind pupils, in Louisville, I first taught to read the Holy Bible in raised letters, and who, afterwards, was for seven years a pupil in this school of the State. As day after day, for more than twenty-two years, she has read that Holy Book, and made it a lamp to her feet and a light to her path through this dark world, she has never forgotten the teacher who taught her to trace its holy pages in search of heavenly wisdom. Her gratitude has outlived the changes of twenty-two years. It is as lively to-day as it was twenty years ago. It was, indeed, kind and thoughtful in you to assign to her a prominent place near me in the exercises of this day.

Here, too, I see another lady who was the first, and for a few days, the only pupil in this school. This lady, then a little girl of the age of her little daughter who accompanies her here to-day, I found in a humble cottage among the hills of Jefferson county, and brought to the school in the first day of May in the year 1842. With this lady, I fear, I am somewhat acquainted. I fear, I am somewhat acquainted. Time must have dealt kindly indeed with this, our first pupil, for to-day, by the side of her beloved husband—beloved by all to whom he is known—she appears brighter and happier, I had almost said younger, certainly almost as at the time of her admission into the Institution twenty-two years ago.

Besides these early pupils I have the happiness of seeing many others here who represent every class from the origin of the Institution down to the classes of the present year, embracing the little lambs of the flock. The entire history of the Institution seems embodied here to-day in living forms.

What, then, is wanting to make this reunion complete? Alas! the presence of the loved and the lost—those beloved graduates who have passed away from the lessons of earth—that devoted mother who years ago ascended from earthly labors to her heavenly reward—that venerated trustee, the honored treasurer of this Institution, the friend beloved by us all—that trio of loved pupils and those loved teachers by whose hands we were taught to read the ineffable light of the Celestial—

"And with them the Being Beatitude, Who unto my youth was given, More than all things else to love me, And is now a saint in Heaven."

But so perfect and blissful a reunion may not yet be. We shall meet all these sainted ones, but not till the coming of that Kingdom for which we daily pray—not till the earth beneath us and the heavens above us, renewed, shall appear in all their pristine beauty and glory. Till that glorious time, may our Heavenly Father guide and bless you, my dear pupils, and enable you all, on the elevated pages of his Holy Word, to feel your way through this dark world to Him and to Heaven.

Auditor's Office, January 19, 1864.

Members Kentucky Legislature.

Having bills passed relating to the Institution for the Blind, or clerks, are requested to obtain from Secretary of State copies of said bills, as I cannot take notice thereof till I am furnished with an official copy.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Jan. 20, 1864-3c.

Our Domesticated Animals.

The last volume of the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society" of London affords matter for two or three very readable columns, by way of summary, in the Times. Among the papers published is one "On the Relation of Domesticated Animals to Civilization," by Mr. Craufurd, the President of the Society. Like all enthusiastic students, Mr. Craufurd magnifies his subject. He even says that "civilization may be said to be in proportion to the number and variety of the animals which man has subjected to his service." Thus the lowest tribes known to exist—the natives of the Andaman Islands—do not possess any animal amenable to domestication, and their condition is more groveling than that of the native Australians, who were, at least, in possession of the dog. Starting from this point, we draw on the Times' summary of this very interesting paper as follows:

Craufurd has observed that the greatest triumph of man over the lower animals has been the domestication of the dog; but Mr. Craufurd objects that it is a considerable deduction from this achievement that the dog goes more than half way to his own domestication. The dog preys the society of man to that of his own kind; when neglected and scorned, like semi-wild dogs of the East, now that they are no longer required for hunting, he haunts its cities as a scavenger, and he never seems quite to lose his early conception of man as a beneficent being with an unlimited command of bones. His first domestication is of great and unfathomable antiquity, like that of an ox, of which two distinct species are found in the pile villages of the Swiss lakes, computed or conjectured to be from 9,000 to 12,000 years old.

We find that the ox also represented on Egyptian monuments of every variety in which it exists in Egypt at this day, and the evidence of the early possession of it by so many different nations affords a full presumption of its original distribution over a large area in the Eastern Hemisphere.

But it did not exist in America until the arrival of the Spaniards nor in the Islands of the Pacific at the time of their discovery. It was imported into the New World when civilization provided the means of transport, and we can hardly conceive it possible that it was distributed over the Old World from a single point, when man, in his early rude and feeble condition, was wholly incapable of effecting its dissemination. One of the most curious facts in illustration of its history is the existence in the Roman Campagna of a handsome breed of oxen differing from any of those mentioned by ancient writers, and the Etruscan, introduced by Attilla, and the Etruscan, in the fifth century, they invaded Italy. Indeed, without the ox the domestic nations could not have migrated in formidable numbers, nor could the chief civilization of antiquity have existed, while, exclusive of its utility in labor, it provides America at this time with the chief animal diet of certainly not fewer than 40,000,000 people.

Among the more advanced nations of Europe, the ox has been in a good measure superseded by the horse, and to discard him for mere labor is an evidence of civilization. It is remarkable that, unlike the ox and the ass, the horse is at present nowhere found in its original state. Even the wild horse which was supposed to exist in the mountains of Thibet, turns out to be only one of the donkeys to be seen in our Zoological Gardens. The disappearance of the horse from his wild state is probably to be accounted for, from his natural habit of being the open plain, where he could be most easily captured. Mr. Craufurd mentions that the notion that all the different races of the horse have proceeded from one original stock has no warranty in history. Most emphatically does he insist on the distinction between the horse and the pony, affirming that no change in climate or skill in breeding, supposing there be no crossing, will convert one into the other.

Moreover, he conceives that the first domestication of the horse must have been very remote indeed, for the ease with which it is accomplished is illustrated by the American Indians, who domesticated the horse, already become wild within fifty years of the discovery of the New World. The horse was ridden before it was applied to agricultural and other useful labor, though there is no authentic account of the use of the silken rein in the seventh century. It is only in very advanced periods of society that it is used for draft, and this chiefly in modern Europe, where the horses are of superior size, weight and strength. Throughout all Asia, and, indeed, throughout the greater part of Eastern Europe, the horse is nearly unknown for draft, either in plow or carriage, while with ourselves it has superseded the ox. The brute was the first form of man's dominion over him, on which Craufurd remarks that its application depends on the toothless space for the first insertion of the bit between his molar and canine teeth.

The above remarks apply also to the ass, whose mention in this respect differs from that of the horse only in being less sensitive. The ass was probably domesticated earlier than the horse, and passed into Greece from Egypt, and thence over Europe. But in Gaul and Germany it was not known in the time of Alexander; it was rare in England in the reign of Elizabeth (though Julius Caesar found the Britons using horses in their war chariots), and it is scarce in Scotland even now. In Denmark, Sweden and Norway, it is still unknown as a domestic animal. The mule, the unfertile offspring of the horse and ass, could, of course, not have been known until after the domestication of both its parents, for the unnatural union which gives rise to it never takes place except under the constraint of man.

It is not found represented on any of the ancient monuments of Egypt, on which the horse and ass are so frequent, in this respect resembling the camel, which, strange to say, is equally absent. The mule is first mentioned in scripture, in the time of Isaiah, and is known to the Egyptians at the time of the Israelites, and their caravan in the time of Jacob, and even in the time of Abraham, for Pharaoh presented some to him as a gift. It is faithfully delineated on the monuments of Nineveh, while it is nowhere represented on any ancient Hindoo monument, as are the ox, the buffalo, the elephant, and the horse. The inference is that it was introduced by the strangers who introduced Hinduism into Upper India, and whom Mr. Craufurd refuses to term Aryans after the manner of the philologists.

Passing over the lambs and elephants to an animal which concerns us more intimately—the sheep—it is thought to have been as long domesticated as the ox, the horse, or the ass. It is said that sheep bones, pronounced to have been those of a domestic breed, have been in the pile villages of the Swiss lakes, which is the earliest evidence of their domestication known. It is doubtful whether we ourselves possessed sheep in the time of Caesar, though we have since propagated them in such multitudes both at home and our antipodes. The goat is far harder than the sheep, and of great value in countries unfit for raising the latter, but it disappears with the advance of population and civilization. This is the case in France, Germany, and Britain, and it is unknown in the most populous parts.

At Christ Church, in Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. James Craik, D. D., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., Gen. D. W. LINSLEY, of Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Kate M. Fitch, of the former place.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY a good and reliable man, passing agent. Reference required. Apply at this office.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, FRANKFORT, January 20th, 1864.

All persons who had accounts with this Institution are hereby notified that all accounts are made out, to the 1st inst. Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to pay their accounts by the 1st of FEBRUARY NEXT, or they will be listed for collection.

R. I. TODD, Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.

\$10 Reward—Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the underground in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, has a sleek look out of her eyes, heavy set, about 6 years old, short all round, paces and trots, and has marks of harness on her. She had on a new yellow saddle with quilted seat, and a carb bit with yellow headstall and black reins. I will give the above reward for her return to me at the Cove Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Frankfort.

January 18, 1864—W. DANIEL STONE.

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND GARDEN for the present year, about 2 miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turnpike. Apply to W. W. STEPHENS.

Jan. 15, 1864-4c.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

It will unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

January 4, 1864-1m.

Journal, Democrat, and Anzinger, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro, Tribune, Danville; publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of DR. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL or WILD CURRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life's labors is his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive to all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA, and attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this direction.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long been accustomed to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

and trial, and you will never use any others. It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which this Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; AND IN FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wide glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Ladies Look at This.

A FINE and varied stock of CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

arranging in price from \$8 to \$35 opened and for sale this day, MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, also Shawls, Cloaks for Children, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linings, Table and Irish Linens, Prints, &c., and other DRESS GOODS, at the lowest prices. Bleached Cottons at nearly all prices. Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Under Wear, Shaker Hospiers, Balmain, and a variety of other goods and notions too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at small profits, by the undersigned at the Brick Office opposite J. L. Moore & Son, on Main street.

Jan. 11, 1864-4c.

Notice.

As the surviving partner of the firm of A. W. Macklin & Son, I will settle up the business of said firm. All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, will make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the same will present them for allowance.

X. B. HERRICK, sales of Bacon, Pork, or Lard must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (except in cases where a special arrangement is made otherwise.)

GEO. B. MACKLIN, Surviving Partner of A. W. Macklin & Son, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission for shipment of 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY HURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C. of the Cumberland."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad and otherwise, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

A. R. HILL, Pen W. S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, January 1, 1864-6m."

GOLD PENS RE POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulate for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 10 MAIDEN LANE, New York City. December 25, 1863-1md.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA go to Gray & Saffell's. War has tried it, and pronounced it extra fine.

December 25, 1863-4c.

If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion.

December 25, 1863-4c.

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES' CHILDREN'S and MEN'S. GRAY WOMEN'S SHOES at cost, for a few days.

December 25, 1863-4c.

METCALFE'S REPORT—JANUARY 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book Store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Families a pound by using your Kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne River. Nov. 18, 1863-3m.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1864.

FROM this date CASES will be received for

STATEMENT

ON THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1863, MADE TO THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24 March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,** and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is **FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,** and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,908 05

LIABILITIES.

Par Value. Market Val.
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,600 39,600 00
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conv.) M'gage B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) M'gage B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,400 00
Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'gage B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00
F. & W. C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 53,000 41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'gage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'gage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'gage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 8,000 8,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'gage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00
Rockchester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 48,000 42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 28,000 26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855], 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00
United States [5-20], Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug. 7-10 p. c.], semi-annual interest, 57,360 60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 51,000 55,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,800 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1859, 18,690 15,886 00
400 Shares Hartford Bk Stock, 50,000 50,000 00
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's Stock, 5,000 5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's Stock, 5,000 5,150 00
50 Shares Eagle Bk's Stock, 5,000 5,150 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's Stock, 20,000 21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's Stock, 10,000 10,300 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. Bk's, 20,000 16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 2,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's Stock, Phil. Pa., 40,000 22,800 00
100 Shares Bk of the State, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. Bk's, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 18,750 18,750 00
400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank Bk's, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00
500 Shares Bk of Am. S. K., N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank Bk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00
100 Shares Bk of Comth Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00
200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00
500 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00
500 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's Stock, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of North America Bk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic Bk's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's Stock, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's Stock, New York City, 10,000 10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank's Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. Bk's, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$ 5,623 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12
All claims against the Company are, small for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,** being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the bona fide officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, as Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 1st day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, General.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "an act to regulate Agencies of Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to transact the business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton
M. L. Broadwell, Cincinnati, Harrison
Jas. Chappell, Flemingsburg, Fleming
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin
Fred H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming
Noble S. Sear, Jr., Georgetown, Scott
Philo H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson
A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard
Wm. B. Morison, Lebanon, Marion
Fred. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies
Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison
Wm. E. Casey, Springfield, Washington
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin

July 2-27.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Paton of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.

Dec. 7th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS: Per Session of five months, \$10. July 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 65 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and the delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, slips in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and downy countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.
Sept. 26, 1863-watw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.

Nov. 18, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.